

DRAFT

TOWN OF BEAUX ARTS VILLAGE
GRANT NO. 1000065

SHORELINE RESTORATION PLAN

**for the Town of Beaux Arts Village
Shoreline Master Program
(Appendix C)**

Prepared for:



Town of Beaux Arts Village
10550 SE 27th Street

Prepared by:



THE
WATERSHED
COMPANY

AND



Town of Beaux Arts Village

750 Sixth Street South
Kirkland, WA 98033



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**The Watershed Company Reference
Number:**
090522

**The Watershed Company Contact
Person:**
Amy Summe

**Town of Beaux Arts Village Contact
Person:**
Mona Green



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SHORELINE RESTORATION PLAN

FOR TOWN OF BEAUX ARTS VILLAGE SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of the Shoreline Restoration Plan is to plan for “overall improvements in shoreline ecological function over time, when compared to the status upon adoption of the master program” (WAC 173-26-201(2)(f)).

Secondarily, the Shoreline Restoration Plan may help a jurisdiction ensure that the no net loss standard for shoreline ecological function is achieved on a Town-wide basis, notwithstanding any shortcomings of individual projects or activities. By law, activities that have adverse effects on the ecological functions and values of the shoreline must be mitigated (WAC 173-26-201(2)(e)). Proponents of such activities are individually required to mitigate for impacts to the subject shoreline areas. However, some uses and developments cannot be mitigated in-kind on an individual project basis. Other impacts may be sufficiently minor on an individual level, such that mitigation is not required. Additionally, unregulated activities (such as operation and maintenance of existing legal developments) may affect shoreline functions. Finally, activities upland of shoreline jurisdiction may have offsite impacts on shoreline functions. Together, these different project impacts – out of kind, de minimus, and out of jurisdiction – may result in cumulative, incremental, and unavoidable degradation of the overall baseline condition unless additional restoration of habitat function is undertaken. Accordingly, the Restoration Plan is intended to be a source of ecological improvements implemented by the Town and other government agencies, developers, non-profit groups, and property owners inside and outside of shoreline jurisdiction to ensure no net loss of ecological function, and where possible improvement of ecological function.

1.2 Restoration Plan Requirements

This Restoration Plan has been prepared to meet the purposes outlined above as well as specific requirements of the SMP Guidelines (WAC Section 173-26-201(2)(f))¹. In addition to meeting the requirements of the Guidelines, this

¹ The Shoreline Master Program Guidelines were prepared by the Washington Department of Ecology and codified as WAC 173-26. The Guidelines translate the broad policies of the Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58.020) into standards for regulation of shoreline uses. See <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sma/guidelines/index.html> for more background.

Restoration Plan is intended to identify priority focal areas for future restoration and mitigation, support the Town's and other organizations' applications for grant funding, and to identify the various entities and their roles working within the Town to enhance the environment.

1.3 Types of Restoration Activities

Restoration of shoreline areas, in relation to shoreline processes and functions, commonly refers to methods such as re-vegetation, removal of invasive species or toxic materials, and removal of shoreline modifications, such as levees or revetments. Consistent with Ecology's definition, use of the word "restore," or any variations, in this document is not intended to encompass actions that reestablish historic conditions. Instead, it encompasses a suite of strategies that can be approximately delineated into four categories:

- Creation (of a new resource)
- Restoration (of a converted or substantially degraded resource)
- Enhancement (of an existing degraded resource)
- Protection (of an existing high-quality resource).

1.4 Contents of this Restoration Plan

As directed by the SMP Guidelines, the following discussions provide a summary of baseline shoreline conditions, list restoration goals and objectives, and describe existing or potential programs and projects that positively impact the shoreline environment. In total, implementation of the SMP in combination with this Restoration Plan will result in no net loss of ecosystem function, and voluntary actions and partnerships identified in this plan may result in a net improvement in the Town of Beaux Arts Village's shoreline environment.

2 SHORELINE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS SUMMARY

2.1 Introduction

The Town recently completed a draft comprehensive inventory and analysis of its Lake Washington shoreline (The Watershed Company and Town of Beaux Arts Village 2011). The inventory describes existing physical and biological conditions in the Lake Washington shoreline zone and associated wetlands within Town limits, including recommendations for restoration of ecological functions where they are degraded. The full Draft Shoreline Analysis Report is included as an appendix to the SMP and is summarized below.

2.2 Shoreline Boundary

As defined by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, shorelines include certain waters of the state plus their associated "shorelands," as defined in RCW 90.58.030. Shorelands in the Town of Beaux Arts Village include only areas

within 200 feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), as established by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for Lake Washington, and any associated wetlands within shoreline jurisdiction. No wetlands have been mapped in or adjacent to shoreline jurisdiction by federal, state, or local agencies or private parties. Therefore, no wetlands were mapped as part of this Shoreline Master Program Update. At the project level, any wetlands in shoreline jurisdiction would be identified and delineated prior to permit issuance and site development.

2.3 Shoreline Analysis Report

The Shoreline Analysis Report includes a summary of the current regulatory framework and existing shoreline conditions, as well as an analysis of ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes, land use, and public access. For purposes of dividing the shoreline into manageable units, and to help evaluate differences among discrete shoreline areas, the Town's shoreline jurisdiction was divided into two assessment areas based on ecological function and land use (Figure 1). Assessment Area 1 includes the Western Academy of Beaux Arts (WABA) property. Assessment Area 2 includes those portions of upland single-family residential parcels located within shoreline jurisdiction as well as the Town's Water Department property. A brief summary of the land use and ecological conditions described in the *Shoreline Analysis Report* that pertain to this Restoration Plan are summarized below in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

2.3.1 Land Use and Physical Conditions

The Town of Beaux Arts Village shoreline area is predominantly owned by the Western Academy of Beaux Arts, a private entity with membership open to all property owners within the Town of Beaux Arts Village. Outside of the WABA shoreline area and two Water Department parcels, each property in the Town is developed with a single-family residence. A total of 10 private residential parcels fall within shoreline jurisdiction, with a minimum setback of 130 feet. Land uses along the shoreline are not expected to change over the next 20 years, although re-builds, substantial remodels, and some redevelopment of single-family residential parcels are likely to occur.



Figure 1. Beaux Arts Village Shoreline Reaches

2.3.2 Biological Resources and Critical Areas

The Beaux Arts Village shoreline is characterized by a rip-rap rock bulkhead that covers most of the shoreline. Although there are areas of exposed gravel in front of the bulkhead, the bulkhead creates an abrupt shoreline edge, which limits nearshore habitat value. Vegetation abutting the bulkhead is primarily composed of lawn, which extends between 20 and 100 feet landward of the bulkhead. The lawn provides minimal ecological functions. Scattered clusters of coniferous and deciduous trees at the water's edge provide some shading and a source of organic detritus to the nearshore. The densely forested upland portions of the property, known as "The Woodlands," help filter upland runoff. Impervious surfaces cover 5 percent of the shoreline area and include an access road and parking lot.

A boat ramp and three recreational piers, a float, and four multi-slip piers (including floating platforms) are located within this assessment area. The decking on all structures is currently wood, although some replacement of nearshore decking with grating is planned as mitigation for new boatlifts.

The entire shoreline area is mapped as an erosion hazard area by King County, although mapping is generalized based on regional soils mapping, so site conditions within Assessment Area 1 may not represent an erosion hazard, and should be reviewed on an individual basis as warranted. A bald eagle nest buffer is located near the upper edge of shoreline jurisdiction, and the entire shoreline jurisdiction falls within a bald eagle buffer area.

3 RESTORATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Beaux Arts Shoreline Master Program Restoration Goals

Goals for restoring the Town of Beaux Arts Village's shorelines are presented in the Conservation and Restoration Elements of the Town's 2011 Shoreline Master Program. For each goal, specific objectives were developed based on proposed policies and existing conditions. Objectives refer to specific actions, ideally measurable, that can be taken to achieve the stated goals. The following goals and objectives help guide the development of shoreline restoration priorities.

Goal: Preserve and protect those features necessary for the support of wild and aquatic life and the fragile shoreline area.

Objectives

A: Maintain water quality through the application of appropriate State of Washington water quality standards.

B: Achieve a Town goal of no net loss of shoreline ecological function in all future development and maintenance activities.

C: Encourage educational projects and programs that foster a greater appreciation for the importance of shoreline management, environmental conservation, and restoration of ecological functions.

Goal: Shoreline areas with impaired ecological function shall be improved over time.

Objective A: Implement the Restoration Plan.

3.2 WABA Waterfront Park Master Plan Goals

The Western Academy of Beaux Arts (WABA) occupies all of the waterfront property and most of the area within shoreline jurisdiction in the Town of Beaux Arts. WABA recently completed its Waterfront Parks Master Plan (Barker et al. 2010), which includes plans for restoration on the property (more details in Section 4.2, below). Goals developed through the Park Master Planning process include the following:

- Create a more beautiful, more natural, and less sterile shoreline park;

- Develop more public access points to shoreline;
- Create more wildlife habitat;
- Improve water quality;
- Allow for more access to the water for recreation, swimming and natural play; and
- Improve access to habitat restoration funding.

3.3 Lake Washington Restoration Goals

In addition to goals and objectives explicitly stated in the proposed SMP, the following goals and objectives relate to the overall restoration of Lake Washington shorelines. These goals and objectives are guided by the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, which the Town ratified in 2005 (See section 5.2 for further details).

Goal: Improve habitat conditions on Lake Washington and tributary shorelines.

Objectives:

- A.** Eliminate man-made barriers to anadromous fish passage, prevent the creation of new barriers, and provide for transport of water, sediment and organic matter at all stream crossings.
- B.** Identify hardened and eroding lakeshores and streambanks, and correct to the extent feasible with bioengineered stabilization solutions.
- C.** Increase quality, width and diversity of native vegetation in protected corridors adjacent to stream and lake habitats to provide safe migration pathways for fish and wildlife, food, nest sites, shade, perches, and organic debris. Strive to control non-indigenous plants or weeds that are proven harmful to native vegetation or habitats.
- D.** Reconnect and enhance small creek mouths as juvenile rearing areas.
- E.** Decrease the amount and impact of overwater and in-water structures through minimization of structure size and use of innovative materials such as grated decking.

Goal: Improve water quality in Lake Washington and its tributaries.

Objective: Manage the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff, consistent at a minimum with the latest Washington Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. Make any additional efforts to meet and maintain state and county water quality standards in Lake Washington tributary streams.

4 ONGOING TOWN PLANS AND PROGRAMS

4.1 Comprehensive Plan

The Town amended its Comprehensive Plan in 2004. The Plan emphasizes conservation of wooded areas and the WABA beach to maintain a high quality of life for the Town's residents.

4.2 WABA

The Western Academy of Beaux Arts, a private entity with membership open to all property owners within the Town of Beaux Arts Village, provides recreational opportunities for Town residents. The WABA shoreline area includes swimming beaches, moorage facilities, a tennis court, picnic areas, fire/barbeque pits, play equipment, lawn, forested areas, and walking trails. WABA has engaged in an assessment of feasibility and developed permit ready designs for a variety of shoreline habitat improvements. These improvements are documented in the WABA Waterfront Park Master Plan (Appendix A). Shoreline enhancements proposed in the Waterfront Master Plan include the following:

- Restoration of pocket beaches- including setting back bulkheads and regrading the shoreline to create a more gradual slope.
- Placement of lateral logs and branch bundles
- Riparian plantings of native shrubs, small trees, and emergent plants
- Removal of non-native Himalayan blackberries

The Waterfront Park Master Plan also includes a landscape management plan and schedule, which guides park maintenance to ensure plant survival while minimizing the water quality impacts of fertilizers and pesticides and water demand for Park operations.

4.3 Stormwater Management

The Town of Beaux Arts Village maintains a stormwater drainage system where stormwater is collected in a series of catch basins along the town streets and discharges to Lake Washington at the north and south areas of the WABA lakeshore property. The Town adopted Ecology's 2005 Stormwater Management Manual (Ordinance 334), which provides minimum stormwater technical requirements and best management practices. As properties within the Town redevelop, residential stormwater collection systems may be required to control and reduce pollutants entering Lake Washington. Properties that replace or add more than 2,000 square feet of impervious surfaces are required to maintain on-site stormwater management.

In 2007, Ecology published information about toxics levels in fish, including fish sampled in Lake Washington (Washington Department of Ecology 2007). Lake Washington ranked second only to the Wenatchee River near Leavenworth for a site contaminant score. Although this report does not identify specific point

sources, it represents a clear need to better understand contaminant sources and control.

4.4 Tree Ordinance

The Town's tree ordinance (Ordinance 361) establishes minimum tree retention standards and a permit process for tree removal. The ordinance also establishes mitigation standards for trees that are removed.

4.5 Wetland Ordinance

The Town of Beaux Arts Village conducted a Critical Areas Inventory in 1992. No wetlands were identified in the inventory; however, if new data indicates that a wetland greater than 1,000 square feet is likely to exist, no activities may occur in the area of the possible wetland until a specific wetland study is completed (Ordinance 233). Wetland rating and permitting would be based on Ecology's model ordinance.

5 PARTNERSHIPS

Regional, local agencies and organizations are active in Beaux Arts Village and the surrounding area. The Town's SMP represents an important vehicle for facilitating and guiding restoration projects and programs in partnership with other government agencies or private and/or non-profit entities. The Town can provide cooperation, direction, and leadership to assure that project/program designs meet identified goals. The following series potential partners and existing projects and programs active in the Beaux Arts Village area are generally organized from the larger watershed scale to the local scale.

5.1 Puget Sound Partnership

The Puget Sound Partnership consists of representatives from a variety of interests from the Puget Sound region, including business, agriculture, the shellfish industry, environmental organizations, local governments, tribal governments, and the Washington state legislature. The Partnership's Leadership Council released an Action Agenda in December 2008. Implementation of this Action Agenda has resulted in State and Federal funding of restoration and protection initiatives and projects.

The Puget Sound Partnership, in coordination with local governments and non-profits, is sponsoring the 'Puget Sound Starts Here' campaign to educate the public in the region about non-point source stormwater impacts on water quality. The campaign is focused on simple, clear messaging and marketing to raise awareness and effect behavior change.

5.2 Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8)

The Town of Beaux Arts Village is one of 27 members of WRIA 8. In 2005, it ratified the Final Lake Washington/Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan (2005, Appendix B).

The WRIA 8 mission and goal statements include: 1) recognizing that local governments are key implementing entities for the plan, because of their responsibilities for land use, 2) directing most future population growth to already urbanized areas, because new development has greater negative effects on hydrology and ecological health of streams in rural than in urban areas, 3) creating incentives for behavior that would support Plan goals, and 4) coordinating with the Growth Management Act, local and regional responses to the Clean Water Act, other environmental laws and past/current planning efforts.

The Lake Washington shoreline is among the highest priorities for restoration in WRIA 8 because of the importance of its shorelines for juvenile Chinook rearing. Recommended actions in the Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan to improve shoreline rearing habitat are summarized in Table 1.

Preparation of the Draft Shoreline Analysis Report for the Town of Beaux Arts Village (The Watershed Company and Town of Beaux Arts Village 2011), the draft Shoreline Master Program, the WABA Waterfront Park Master Plan, and this Shoreline Restoration Plan are important steps toward furthering the goals of the WRIA 8 Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan. The Town's SMP update products rely heavily on the science behind the plan and the final plan recommendations. Provisions in the updated Shoreline Master Program may address many of the recommendations identified in Table 1; these provisions may include standards for dock design and dimensions, incentives to reduce shoreline armoring, or stormwater improvement standards.

Table 1. The *Final Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan* Action Start-List for Lake Washington Migratory Area

Goal/ Action Items
Reduce predation to outmigrating juvenile Chinook by: Reducing bank hardening, restoring overhanging riparian vegetation, replacing bulkheads and rip-rap with sandy beaches with gentle slopes, and use of mesh dock surfaces and/or community docks.
Encourage salmon friendly shoreline design during new construction or redevelopment. Offer incentives and regulatory flexibility to improve bulkhead and dock design and revegetate shorelines. Require major redevelopment projects to meet current standards.
Discourage construction of new bulkheads; offer incentives (e.g., provide expertise, expedite permitting) for voluntary removal of bulkheads, beach improvement, and riparian revegetation.
Support joint effort by NOAA Fisheries and other agencies to develop dock/pier specifications to streamline federal/state/local permitting; encourage similar efforts for bulkhead specifications.
Promote value of light-permeable docks, smaller piling sizes, and community docks to both salmon and landowners. Offer financial incentives for community docks through reduced permit fees, taxes, and permitting time.
Develop workshop series on lakeside living, including: natural yard care, alternatives to vertical wall bulkheads, fish friendly dock design, best management practices for aquatic weed control, porous paving, and boat, dock, and deck maintenance.
Protect and restore water quality in tributaries and along shoreline. Restore coho runs in smaller tributaries as control mechanism to reduce the cutthroat population. Reconnect and enhance small creek mouths as juvenile rearing areas.
Address water quality and high flow impacts through NPDES permit updates and Washington Department of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual. Address low impact development (LID) techniques, on-site stormwater detention, control of point source pollution and impacts from major transportation projects. Encourage LID through regulations, incentives, education/training, and demonstration projects.
Protect and restore water quality and other ecological functions in tributaries. Protect and restore forest cover, riparian buffers, wetlands, and creek mouths by revising and enforcing critical areas ordinances and Shoreline Master Programs, incentives, and flexible development tools.
Promote the use of "rain gardens" and other low impact development practices. Opportunities include a design competition or a home/garden tour.

The Town's conservation partners are also actively pursuing projects and programs to address the above recommendations. For example, in coordination with the City of Seattle, Ecology, Puget Sound Partnership, the Governor's Office for Regulatory Assistance, and the King Conservation District (KCD), WRIA 8 has spearheaded a Green Shorelines program to encourage environmentally sensitive shoreline designs through outreach to lakeshore property owners (<http://www.govlink.org/watersheds/8/action/greenshorelines/default.aspx>). The Green Shorelines program may be able to provide landowners with permitting advice, assistance finding and applying for grants, and technical assistance.

In addition to project opportunities identified in Table 1, the plan emphasizes the need to engage the public so that they will support ecological protection and restoration.

5.3 King Conservation District

Beaux Arts Village is a member jurisdiction of the King Conservation District, which provides programs and services to landowners and residents, including natural resource education, native bare root plant sales, and technical assistance in developing land use and restoration plans to qualify for local or federal grant assistance.

The KCD also awards grants to member jurisdictions and WRIA forums for salmon and stream protection and restoration. The WABA has applied for and received \$75,000 in WRIA grant funds from KCD for feasibility and design of restoration of the shoreline (see Section 6 for more details).

6 ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE LOCAL RESTORATION GOALS

The discussion of restoration opportunities, mechanisms, and strategies below highlights project and programmatic measures that the Town may potentially implement as part of the proposed SMP, as well as parallel activities that would be managed by other governmental and non-governmental organizations or private landowners.

6.1 Recommended Actions to Improve Shoreline Functions

Priorities for restoration identified in the Shoreline Analysis Report include the enhancement of riparian vegetation and the removal or reconfiguration of existing shoreline armoring to reduce ecological impacts. Other opportunities for shoreline enhancement include reducing overwater cover and in-water structures (grated pier decking, pier size reduction, pile size and quantity reduction, moorage cover removal), and reductions in impervious surface coverage.

Specific restoration opportunities have been identified, and they are described in Table 2. In addition to restoration on the WABA property, opportunities may exist on private residential properties. Such opportunities would likely occur only through voluntary means or as associated with redevelopment.

The WABA Waterfront Park Restoration Plan is the most developed of the potential projects. Given the recent pattern WRIA 8 grant funding support, it is likely that WABA will be able to secure further grant funding to implement the proposed restoration in the near future. With the implementation of the WABA Waterfront Restoration Plan, WABA and the Town of Beaux Arts Village will have the opportunity to serve as regional leaders in lakeshore restoration. WABA or the Town of Beaux Arts could coordinate with WRIA 8 and the Green Shorelines program to provide photos, testimonials from Town residents, or press releases to communicate project successes. The Town could also pursue physical and/or biological monitoring of the nearshore area to document physical changes and biological responses to restoration over time. Such information would provide useful information to guide future shoreline restoration efforts.

Table 2. Project recommendations

ID	Description	Timeframe	Sponsor and Partners
1	WABA Waterfront Park Master Plan: Implement the shoreline enhancement projects designed in the Waterfront Park Master Plan. Project components include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of pocket beaches- including setting back bulkheads and regrading the shoreline to create a more gradual slope; Placement of lateral logs and branch bundles; Riparian plantings of native shrubs, small trees, and emergent plants; and Removal of non-native Himalayan blackberries. 	Near-term, as funding allows	WABA, Town of Beaux Arts Village
2	Reduce Overwater Coverage: Reduce overwater coverage through the use of grated decking and narrower ramps and walkways. Projects involving reductions in the size and/or quantity of structures should be emphasized.	As funding allows	WABA, Town of Beaux Arts Village
3	Stormwater Management: Continue to improve stormwater retention capacity as redevelopment occurs. Develop rain gardens or other infiltration approaches to encourage infiltration of the Town's stormwater instead of direct transmission to the Lake.	Ongoing	Private landowners
4	Public Education and Involvement: Due to the extent of residential development along the shoreline, public engagement in shoreline restoration is critical to the Town's future shoreline conditions. Recent outreach efforts by other jurisdictions, such as the handbook Green Shorelines: Bulkhead Alternatives for a Healthier Lake Washington (City of Seattle 2008) have begun to change the perception of shoreline aesthetics, use, and ecological health. Future actions could include the development of a long-term Public Education and Outreach Plan.	Ongoing	Town of Beaux Arts Village

6.2 Regional Coordination

The Town will continue its association and involvement with the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8), Washington State Department of Ecology, Puget Sound Partnership, and King and Snohomish Counties. The Town may also look for other time sensitive opportunities for involvement in regional restoration planning and implementation.

7 PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION TARGETS AND MONITORING METHODS

Improvement of shoreline ecological functions requires a comprehensive watershed approach that combines upland and shoreline projects and programs. Efforts should be made to improve shoreline ecological function through the promotion of restoration and healthy practices at all levels, from single-family property owners to parks enhancement.

The following table (Table 3) outlines a possible schedule and funding sources for implementation of a variety of efforts that could improve shoreline ecological function, and are described in previous sections of this report.

Table 3. Implementation Schedule and Funding for Restoration Projects, Programs and Plans

Restoration Project/Program	Schedule	Funding Source or Commitment
WABA Waterfront Plan Implementation	Near-term	King Conservation District, SRFB, Other Grants
WRIA 8- Lake Washington/Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed: Administration and Recovery Plan Implementation	Ongoing	Interlocal Agreement; Grants from King Conservation District, Salmon Recovery Funding Board, and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund
Beaux Arts Village Comprehensive Plan	Ongoing	The Town will continue to make project and program reviews to determine consistency with the Comprehensive Plan.
SMP – overall plan effectiveness	7-year review	Beaux Arts Village general fund, Ecology grant, possible KCD funding
King Conservation District partnerships	Ongoing	The Town will pursue partnership opportunities as time and budget permit.
Private funded projects	Ongoing	Private or grant funding (e.g., KCD, Community Salmon Fund)
Public Education	Ongoing	Beaux Arts Village General fund, grant funds, or volunteer monitoring
Stakeholder partnerships	Annual	Beaux Arts Village General fund, grant funds, or volunteer monitoring

Town planning staff will track all land use and development activity, including exemptions, within shoreline jurisdiction. A report will be assembled that provides basic project information, including location, permit type issued, project description, impacts, mitigation (if any), and monitoring outcomes as appropriate. Examples of data categories might include square feet of non-native vegetation removed; square feet of native vegetation planted or maintained reductions in chemical usage to maintain turf, linear feet of eroding bank stabilized through plantings, linear feet of shoreline armoring removed, or number of fish passage barriers corrected. The report would also update Table 3, above, and outline implementation of various programs and restoration actions (by the Town or other groups) that relate to watershed health.

The staff report will be assembled to coincide with Comprehensive Plan updates and will be used, in light of the goals and objectives of the SMP, to determine whether implementation of the SMP is meeting the basic goal of no net loss of ecological functions relative to the baseline condition established in the Shoreline Analysis Report (The Watershed Company and Town of Beaux Arts Village 2011). In the long term, the Town should be able to demonstrate a net improvement in shoreline ecosystem functions.

8 REFERENCES

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WRIA 8 Steering Committee. 2005. Final Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8) Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan. July 2005.

9 LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALEA	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
Ecology	Washington Department of Ecology
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
KCD	King Conservation District
LID	low impact development
NOAA.....	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
SMA	Shoreline Management Act
SMP	Shoreline Master Program
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area
WSDOT.....	Washington State Department of Transportation

APPENDIX C - 1

**Western Academy of Beaux Arts
Waterfront Park Master Plan**

APPENDIX C - 2

**Town of Beaux Arts Village letter of
support for the WRIA 8 Chinook
Salmon Conservation Plan**